Preliminary Amendment

JC17 Rec'd PCT/PTO 21 JUN 2005

1. (Currently Amended) A permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor comprising: a stator core having Z (Z is a natural number) slots, on which a coil is arranged; a rotor having permanent magnets-of with 2×p (p is a natural number) poles and inserted into a torus of the stator core; and

a pressurizing part that pressurizes an outer periphery of the stator core inward in N locations, the N being any one of plus positive values among of values calculated from N = p, $N = \pm 2 \times p - Z \times i1$ (i1 is an integer of and at least 0), or and $N = \frac{Z \times i1 \pm 2 \times p}{Z(i1 \pm 2)p}$.

- 2. (Currently Amended) The permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor according to claim 1, wherein-the N is-a plus the positive minimum value among of the values calculated from N = p, $N = \pm 2 \times p Z \times i1$ (i1 is an integer-of and at least 0), or-and $N = Z \times i1 \pm 2 \times p$ $Z(i1\pm 2)p$.
- 3. (Currently Amended) The permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor according to claim 1, wherein the pressurizing part comprises a frame that fixes the stator core and rotatably supports one end of the rotor.
- 4. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor by fixing a stator core in a frame, the method comprising-making a specific region of the frame and a specific region of the stator core, respectively, reference positions, and fixing-the both of the specific regions together, after positioning-them the specific regions in a specific positional relationship.
- 5. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor[[,]] according to claim 4, wherein the specific region of the frame comprises regions; in which an outer periphery of the stator core is pressurized inward-in at N locations (N is an integer) with larger forces than those for other regions.
- 6. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor[[,]] according to claim 5, wherein-including providing a pressurizing member-such as a spacer, is provided in the specific region of the frame for inward pressurization with larger forces than those for other regions.

- 7. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet type synchronous motor[[,]] according to claim 4, wherein-in-the ease where, when the specific region of the frame and the specific region of the stator core, respectively, are made the reference positions, and fixed together after-the both specific regions are positioned in the specific positional relationship, the specific region of the stator core-comes to is located at one of a-teeth tooth center-or and a slot center.
- 8. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor[[,]] according to claim 4, wherein-in-the-case where, when the specific region of the frame and the specific region of the stator core, respectively, are made the reference positions, and fixed together after-the both specific regions are positioned in the specific positional relationship, the specific region of the stator core-comes to is located at a joint (seam).
- 9. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor[[,]] according to claim 4, wherein-in the ease where, when the specific region of the frame and the specific region of the stator core, respectively, are made the reference positions, and fixed together after-the both specific regions are positioned in the specific positional relationship, the specific positional relationship positions-the number N-of locations of pressurization of the frame and the reference positions of the stator core and the frame-so-as to cancel cogging torque of the stator core, which is-beforehand measured before mounting of the frame.
- 10. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor, the method comprising the step of:

inserting and assembling a rotor having permanent magnets—of with $2 \times p$ poles (P is a natural number) into a torus of the a stator core formed to be that has a torus[[-]]shape and having has Z (Z is a natural number) slots, on which a coil is arranged.

the step of rotating the rotor in a state, in which electric current is not eaused to flow flowing through the coil, to measure cogging torque for every angle,

the step of determining those locations; in which an outer periphery of the stator core is pressurized, on the basis of based on measurements of the cogging torque; and

the step of assembling pressurizing parts, which pressurize the outer periphery of the stator core, to an outside outwardly of the stator core in at N locations, N being any-one of plus positive values among values calculated from N = p, $N = \pm 2 \times p - Z \times i1$ (i1 is an integer of at least 0), or and $N = Z \times i1 \pm 2 \times p$.

- 11. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor by fixing a stator core in a frame, the method comprising positioning the frame and the a stator core in an arrangement; in which stress applied on to the stator core from the frame-assumes an extreme point has a maximum in a predetermined region of the stator core every type of the motor, to fix the stator core to the frame.
- 12. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor[[,]] according to claim 11, wherein-a the frame-having has a substantially circular shape, including an elliptical shape is adopted for the frame, and including positioning the stator core-is positioned so that one of a teeth tooth center line of and a slot center line of the stator core is made consistent with one of a minor axis-of and a major axis of the frame, and fixed fixing the stator core to the frame.
- 13. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor[[,]] according to claim 11, wherein-including positioning-between the frame and the stator core-is-made so that-an-arrangement, in which stress applied-on to the stator core from the frame becomes a maximum, and becomes consistent with one of a-teeth tooth center line-or and a slot center line of the stator core, and fixing the stator core-is-fixed to the frame.
- 14. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor[[,]] according to claim 11, wherein the frame is a square frame is used for the frame, and including positioning is made the frame so that one of a teeth tooth center line or and a slot center line of the stator core is made consistent with a diagonal line of the frame, and fixing the stator core is fixed to the frame.
- 15. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor[[,]] according to claim 11, wherein positioning between the frame and the stator core is made every type of the motor so that an arrangement, in which stress applied on the stator core from the frame becomes minimum or maximum in a thickness distribution in a normal direction of the frame, and becomes minimum in rate of change of the thickness, becomes consistent with a teeth center line or a slot center line of the stator core, and the stator core is fixed to the frame.

- 16. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor[[,]] according to claim 11, wherein when positioning is made every type of the motor so that an arrangement, in which stress applied on the stator core from the frame becomes minimum or maximum, becomes consistent with a teeth center line or a slot center line of the stator core, positioning between the frame and the stator core is made in an angular region in a range of positioning accuracy in view of manufacture, and the stator core is fixed to the frame.
- 17. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor[[,]] according to claim 11, wherein an articulation type stator core, which needs butt portions or welds, or a thin-wall connection type stator core is adopted, positioning between the frame and the stator core is made so that an arrangement, in which a thickness distribution in a normal direction of the frame becomes minimum and the thickness becomes minimum in rate of change, becomes consistent with the butt portions or welds, and the stator core is fixed to the frame.
- 18. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet-type synchronous motor[[,]] according to claim 16-or-17, wherein a range of accuracy at the time of positioning is in an angular region of ± 10 degrees.
- 19. (New) The method of manufacturing a permanent-magnet synchronous motor according to claim 17, wherein a range of accuracy at the time of positioning is in an angular region of ± 10 degrees.